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Syrians Fire On Fishermen

Israel fishing boats on Lake Kinneret were fired on from across the Syrian border on Sunday evening, the Army spokesman announced last night. There were no casualties.

In the Lachish area, an Israel patrol was fired on yesterday morning from across the Jordan border. The patrol did not return the fire and continued on its way, the Army spokesman said.

Our Tiberias correspondent writes that the fishing boats were working in the Jordan estuary at the northern end of the lake. Though no one was hit by the shots, 22 nets fell into the hands of the Syrians.

Because of the plentiful catch in the estuary this year, there were some 15 boats working at the time of the incident. The vessels approached within 30 metres of the beach, and some even went ashore—which is still in Israel territory.

At 2 a.m., the Syrians noticed the concentration of Israel boats and tried to frighten the fishermen off by shouting. When the Israelis went on with their work, the Syrians fired three shots at them which missed. The fishermen abandoned their nets and sailed to Tiberias to alarm the police.

Fishermen Questioned

They were interrogated yesterday by U.N. Observers, who will hear the Syrian side today. Israel has lodged a complaint with the M.A.C.

When a police vessel arrived at the spot to recover the nets left behind by the fishermen, they found that they were all gone. It is believed that the Syrians opened fire, alarmed by the large number of Israel boats. The abundance of fish this season attracts the Syrians and they keep crossing the border to steal fish.

Last night, the Israel fishermen went out again to work as usual.

Joint Jordan-Egypt Military Planning

AMMAN, Monday (Reuter). — A Jordan military mission will leave for Cairo on Saturday to discuss co-ordination of military plans with Egyptian military authorities, it was officially announced in Amman today.

The mission will be headed by Major-General Radi Enab, who succeeded Sir John Glubb as head of the Arab Legion after the British General was dismissed by King Hussein.

Ike vs. Stevenson In Pennsylvania

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower will go to his Gettysburg farm tomorrow to vote in the Pennsylvania presidential preference primary, which matches him against Mr. Adlai Stevenson in a popularity contest, it was announced today.

Russians Find Secret E.-W. Berlin Tunnel

BERLIN, Monday (Reuter). —The Soviet authorities claimed today that a tunnel had been discovered entering East Germany from the U.S. sector of Berlin and built for the purpose of tapping Soviet military and East German telephone lines.

The claim was made at a hastily summoned Press conference at Soviet headquarters in East Berlin.

Strategic Trade Ban Ridiculed By Khrushchev

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, said today that although Russia could not buy strategic materials from the West, she had built up her military might to a point where she would be able to drop guided missiles with hydrogen bomb warheads anywhere in the world.

"The point I want to make is that these restrictions of trade do not prevent us in any way from making advances in our armaments," he told a luncheon at Birmingham, where he and Marshal Nikolai Bulganin had travelled by air from London. He was speaking on the opening day of a big industrial fair.

Diplomatic quarters said they thought that the speech indicated that Britain is standing firmly by a list of goods of potential military value which the West refuses to sell to the Communist world. The British are anxious to increase trade but take the line that it should start first in non-strategic goods.

Mr. Khrushchev claimed that so far Russia is the only country to have exploded a Hydrogen bomb from a plane.

Earlier, Marshal Bulganin told a civic reception in Birmingham that both sides were probably to blame for the poor state of post-war relations and said that the main thing was to improve them.

In London, the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. R.A. Butler who has had a key role in the talks, said that "if deeds follow words, then we can say already that the visit has been well worth while."

The Soviet leaders have invited Sir Anthony Eden to visit the Soviet Union later this year, diplomatic sources here said today. They declined to say whether Sir Anthony had accepted.

To Raise Jewish Issue

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — The British Labour Party leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, today assured the American Jewish Labour Committee that the position of Jews in the Soviet Union will be raised with the Soviet leaders now visiting Britain.

Mr. Adolph Held, Chairman of the half-million member organization, had asked Mr. Gaitskell to take up the question of the extermination of Jewish leaders and Jewish culture in the Soviet Union as well as the curtailment of Jewish community life in that country.

U.S. Supreme Court Bans Bus Segregation

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — Racial segregation on buses travelling within any of the 48 states was outlawed today by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Today's unanimous ruling was made in a brief order in which the Court refused to review a decision by a Federal Circuit Court at Richmond, which had held that segregation on buses violated the Federal Constitution. It followed a prohibition by the Interstate Commerce Commission last November on segregation of races in station waiting rooms used by inter-state travellers and on inter-state trains and buses.

Today's decision marked the virtual end of the "separate but equal" doctrine in the transport field. It affected primarily the southern states.

Zionists Open 24th Congress Tonight

The 24th World Zionist Congress will convene at 8.30 tonight in Jerusalem, bringing together Zionist leaders from nearly 60 nations to deliberate the political and security position of Israel and to plot the course of their activities during the next few crucial years.

It will be the second time that the Congress has met in Jerusalem. The first was called in Basle 59 years ago, a year after Theodor Herzl published "Der Judenstaat." The opening session tonight will be addressed by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, a former Jewish Agency Executive Chairman, and Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Executive Chairman in New York, who during the Congress is expected to be elected either President of the World Zionist Organization or sole Chairman. Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Executive in Jerusalem, will deliver the opening address.

The Congress will sit in Binyanei Ha'ooma, the still-uncompleted Convention Centre on the western outskirts of the capital.

It will seat 3,500 persons, 500 of whom will be delegates, representing two million organized Zionists. President Ben-Zvi will head the list of invited dignitaries who will observe the inaugural session from special boxes overlooking the rostrum.

1,000 from Abroad

Of the 500 delegates, 300 have come from abroad to attend the 10-day meeting which was last held in August 1951. Some 700 visitors have come from abroad for the meeting.

As a prelude to the Congress, the Zionist General Council will meet in closed session this morning to elect the President of the Congress and decide on procedural matters. The President of the 23rd Congress was Dr. Goldmann.

Tonight's major addresses will be the keynote to the discussions starting tomorrow morning on the political and security position of Israel.

On Thursday morning the delegates will turn their attention to reports and debates on the activities of the Zionist Organization. Dr. Giora Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, will cover the work of all Agency departments while Finance Minister Levi Eshkol will speak on the economic programme for the next four years.

Reorganization of the Zionist Organization will occupy the last stage of the discussions, and the Congress is expected to end on May 5.

Tentative figures released by the Agency's Information Department yesterday gave the following break-down of mandates: World Confederation of General Zionists 185, Ihud Haolami (Mapai) 152, Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi 60, Herut 52, Mapam 34, Abdut Ha'avoda 30, unaffiliated 8.

Some 400 engineers and labourers were racing against time yesterday to put the finishing touches to the Convention Centre facade. Construction work has cost between IL500,000 and IL600,000, 80 per cent of which went into permanent construction work.

The building is entered by way of a lobby which contains an information booth, Bank Leumi branch, post office and bar.

The remainder of the ground floor has been apportioned to organizations and firms for exhibition booths and will contain a cafeteria.

Offices cover five stories of the building while the basement holds storage rooms, a shelter, and mimeograph services.

From the southern terrace of the building, visitors will have a clear view of Ramallah and the Hebrew University and Hadassah buildings on Mt. Scopus.

I.B.M. walkie-talkies will enable delegates to hear speeches in any one of four simultaneous translations (English, Hebrew, Yiddish and French) at a distance of 200 metres from the broadcasting booth.

Construction work was carried out by Solel Boneh. Engineering operations were directed by the firm of Rechter, Zarhi and Rechter from Tel Aviv.

Each delegate will find a rose at his table tonight, courtesy of the Jerusalem Municipality.

Two hundred deputy delegates from Israel will be present, with a similar number coming from abroad.

Kupat Holim M.D.'s Agree on Changes

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Kupat Holim doctors today agreed that the Sick Fund's proposals for assigning patients to a permanent doctor in the clinics could serve as a basis for negotiations. They stipulated, however, that they would not forgo a fixed salary, nor the various benefits such as seniority pay now in force.

The meeting opposed the patient's free choice of a physician, but supported the Fund's proposal that members pay a token fee for various services.

A representative of the Kupat Holim Executive, Mr. A. Oron, said that Kupat Holim will give patients the right to choose their doctor within a limited district, and that the doctor's salary should be based on the number of patients registered with him. He promised the physicians that a minimum salary would be fixed, and urged that a new contract be signed by August 1.

Progress in London Talks On Preventing Middle East War

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Monday. — It is understood that there has been some progress on three specific points of the current Anglo-Soviet talks here: First, the need to prevent an Arab-Israel war; second, control of arms shipments, and third, a reduction in respective propaganda campaigns, especially by radio.

When the joint communique is issued on Wednesday, its stress is likely to fall on the desire of both sides to avoid war, develop trade and improve cultural relations by encouraging travel, etc., but specialists will scan the text for evidence of more definite agreement in the area of greatest tension — the Middle East.

The extent to which this subject has dominated the talks between Marshal Bulganin, Mr. Khrushchev and British leaders is not appreciated by the general public which is enthralled primarily by the more spectacular aspects of the Soviet Premier's and Communist Party Secretary's visit and secondly by their emphasis on peace and coexistence. Only a limited circle is aware that the Labour Party leaders were brought into the talks in order that Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev could be told by Mr. Gaitskell and Mr. Robens in the bluntest language that Middle East oil is vital to Britain and that no British government can compromise on this issue, whatever the Labour Party may think of the Baghdad Pact.

On the latter point, inci-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

CAIRO SOFTENS TONE

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said today he was glad to say that there had been an improvement in the tone of Cairo broadcasts.

TAI Industrial Exhibition Is Opened in Haifa

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA, Monday. — The strength and weakness of Israel's young industry were put before the public this evening, as TAI '56, the Israel Industries Exhibition, was opened in the lower town on the ruins of the former Shikmona quarter.

Mayor Abba Khoushy officially declared the show open before several thousand invited guests. It had been carried through despite the emergency, and served as a symbol of our determination not to stop our work for a single day, come what may, he said. Haifa, the labour town, was a fitting site, he thought. Mr. P. Naphtali, Minister without Portfolio, brought the greetings of the Government; Mr. A. Shenkar those of the Manufacturers Association and Mr. M. Namir, Secretary of the Histadrut, brought greetings from his organization. Mr. M. Bentov, Minister of Development, Knesset Members, and leading public figures were also present. The Soviet Ambassador and Mrs. A. Abramov, attended the opening and were among the first to view the exhibits.

90 Pavilions

Of the 70 dunams of exhibition grounds, three main halls and 30 individual pavilions, set up by the Government, the Manufacturers Association, the Histadrut, the development companies, U.S.O.M. and private firms, house the products of Israel's industry and are arranged in sections according to the type of production. Over 450 firms are participating in the display, which is a joint venture of the Municipality, the Manufacturers Association and the Histadrut. The products exhibited range from everyday consumer goods to complicated machinery, electronic instruments, surgical equipment, motors and plastics.

The pavilions are executed along austerely modern lines, their designs starkly impressive, and arouse great expectations by their inviting exteriors, which are not sufficiently backed up by the items shown. A high pylon, a huge arm of a worker sculptured in artificial stone, towers fashioned from pipes, irrigation pipes spurting water, and flashing neon lights combine to take the visitor's breath away.

Sparse Products

But inside the pavilions disappointment was made almost inevitable by the anticlimax of sparse products with many diagrams and photographs. The basic industries were probably technically unable to show very much more than pictures. The industrial products, spare parts and materials do not make as deep an impression on the layman as the beautiful buildings they are housed in, although they are a proud demonstration of the high stage of know-how our industry has already reached. The consumer goods industries, of greatest interest to the man in the street, have put up a colourful display of great variety. But the something extra — large quantities of new products never seen before, or concentrated mass displays — are missing.

From a hurried walk through the grounds, one gains the impression that the beautiful show is a little more than our industry can afford. One feels that if the products had been put on show in an empty lot, they would have made a deeper impression. "If we could sell our taste and designing ability, the trade gap would be closed tomorrow," one visitor remarked. However, the organizers deserve to be congratulated for their perfect execution of the exhibition.

The visitor will find much to interest him at the show. Besides the exhibits, there will be a number of live shows, including household aids for housewives, as well as a Funfair. The inventors' corner will also prove of outstanding interest. But one comes away with the feeling that the products on display do not really get a chance to stand out against the beauty of the wrapping in which they are presented.

Israel Cannot Relax Demand For Arms, Sharett Tells Knesset

House Endorses Policy

The Knesset yesterday concluded its two-day combined debate on the Prime Minister's foreign policy statement and on the Defence Tax Bill. It adopted a Coalition resolution "taking note" of the statement of Mr. Ben-Gurion and the reply of Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett to the debate yesterday. General Zionist, Herut, and Communist resolutions each received the support only of their own members.

The Defence Tax Bill was passed to the Finance Committee by a vote of 54-6, with only the Communists opposing. The Knesset will meet next Monday for the final readings of the bill.

The Coalition Executive decided that special allowances be made for families with several children, and to provide for a combined Defence Fund-Defence Tax amounting to IL75m. The tax would take into account the amounts contributed to the Defence Fund.

The Executive adopted the general rule that indirect taxes should be levied mainly on goods not included in the Cost-of-Living Index, with the exception of beer. The levy on cooking gas was approved.

General Criticism

There was general dissatisfaction with many features of the Defence Tax Bill, and when it emerges from the Finance Committee it will undoubtedly look quite different (see adjoining column).

The most repeated demands yesterday were for fewer indirect taxes; tax credits for large families; linking of the Defence Fund and the Defence Tax; no taxes on such "popular" items as cigarettes, electricity, and cinema tickets.

Mr. H. Rubin (Mapam) announced his objection to all indirect taxes. Under no circumstances would Mapam agree that the price rises resulting from the indirect taxes not be compensated by a rise in the Cost-of-Living allowance.

He urged that the Defence Fund and the Defence Tax be thrown together in one account, and that the Minister of Finance keep his promise that contributions to the Defence Fund would be deducted from the Tax.

Herut Voting For

Dr. Y. Bader (Herut) declared that although his party was entirely opposed to the Bill, it would vote for it. For if our soldiers needed arms, we could not tell them that this was not the proper way to raise the money.

The Defence Tax did not provide for credits for children, for disability, for old age, as the regular income law did, Dr. Bader said. As for the indirect taxes, it seemed that every tax that was reflected in the Index was a bad tax, while every tax not reflected in the Index was a good one.

Mr. J. Saphir (G.Z.) said that the amount of the tax should be reduced. Part of the funds needed could be raised by cutting the Ordinary Budget by IL5m. and the Development Budget by IL10m.

Another speaker from the same party, Mr. Z. Susayeff, said that the Treasury, which had already reached the point of absurdity in progressive taxation had now reached absurdity in regressive taxation.

Under the Bill, he claimed, a bachelor with IL3,000 income would pay one third of his present income tax, while a man with three children would pay 100 per cent of his income tax. And a bachelor with a IL5,000 income would pay only 16 per cent of his present income tax, he said.

Defends Budget

Mr. M. Chazani (Hapoel Hamizrahi) gave the Bill hearty support. There would be no greater crime than to reduce the Development Budget, he said.

The call for a unified Defence Fund-Defence Tax was seconded by Mr. Chazani, Mr. A. Bahir (Mapai), and Dr. N. Nir (Ahdut Ha'avoda). Dr. Nir also demanded steeper progression in the tax scale.

Dr. Y. Foerder (Progressives) thought it strange that the parties who urge political activism favoured conservative money-raising measures. Of course there was no economic justification for the present Bill, of course cuts in Government staff could be made — but we could not wait for that.

Practically the only speaker to devote his remarks to foreign policy was Mr. M. Argov (Mapai). He explained the change that had taken place lately in the political climate as resulting from the recognition by the nations of the word that if war started here it might spread.

Both the Hammarskjold mission and the Soviet declaration might be the result of the realization that the Egyptian dictator was not the messenger of peace they had apparently taken him for, and that sending him arms might be fraught with danger for the entire world.

U.N. Chief Opens Talks in Syria

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, arrived in Damascus yesterday morning from Beirut on the fourth leg of his tour of Middle East capitals. He immediately went into conference with Syrian Premier Said Ghazi, Defence Minister Rashad Darmada, Chief of Staff General Shawkat Shukeir and the senior Syrian M.A.C. delegate, Major Bakri Kutrash.

The key question to be settled in his two days of talks here, according to government officials, is the distribution of the waters of the River Jordan. Syrian leaders may ask Mr. Hammarskjold for firm guarantees that Israel will not attempt to divert the river for irrigation purposes.

Mr. Hammarskjold will also be asked by the Syrians to ensure that Israel respects Syrian claims over Lake Kinneret.

The morning meeting lasted for three hours and was followed by a Press conference given by Ghazi. He said that Syria had no objections to increasing the number of U.N. personnel on the Truce Supervision Organization staff and to giving them free access to the Demilitarized Zone.

In the afternoon meeting, which was attended also by Major-General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of the T.S.O. and his political adviser, Mr. Henry Vigier, the situation in the Demilitarized Zone and the diversion of the Jordan were discussed.

Another meeting with Mr. Hammarskjold will take place this morning.

Colonel Saleh Gohar, senior Egyptian delegate to the Egypt-Israel M.A.C. who has been co-ordinating the policy of the four Arab powers involved in the Secretary-General's visit, turned up in Damascus today on his way to Cairo from Amman. While in Amman, he conferred with the Jordan Premier, Samir Rifa'i, on the content of the talks between the Egyptian Government and Mr. Hammarskjold last week.

(Reuter, ANA, NHABS)

Greek, Turkish Cypriots Clash

NICOSIA, Monday (Reuter). —Turkish and Greek Cypriots clashed in Nicosia market today after terrorists shot dead a Turkish police constable, and was placed under curfew tonight.

A 17-year-old Turkish girl grabbed one of the gunmen, hanging on until other women jumped on him, kicking and crying for revenge. They held him until police arrived.

Police later found the other gunman hiding in a nearby house.

A Turkish worker in a tobacco factory was killed in fighting that broke out when police entered the factory in their search for the fugitive gunman. Eight Greek workers were wounded.

The outburst came only a few hours after a British soldier died from wounds inflicted by a terrorist ambush last night.

YEMEN OFFERS TALKS WITH ADEN OFFICIALS

CAIRO, Monday (Reuter). — Yemen government authorities have proposed a meeting with Aden officials to consider withdrawal of Yemenite tribesmen who last week crossed into the Aden protectorate and fired on an outpost, the Arab News Agency reported today from Aden.

In London, meanwhile, Britain has called on the Yemen to withdraw the tribesmen from the Aden protectorate.

'Freezing' Plan 'Pernicious'

Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett said yesterday that neither the Soviet declaration on peace in the Middle East nor the mission of the U.N. Secretary-General was any reason for a let-up in Israel's demands for arms.

Winding up the foreign policy debate in the Knesset, Mr. Sharett said that Israel would oppose the pernicious call for a "freezing of all armaments in the Middle East at their present level." This would perpetuate Israel's insecurity and aggravate the menace to peace.

Mr. Sharett said that the Soviet declaration indicated "a certain change." But it still had to pass the test of action. He noted with concern the "surprising omission" in the declaration of such a crucial problem as the serious gap in armed strength between Israel and Egypt.

The central aim of the declaration was no doubt to claim and establish for the Soviet Union a status in Middle Eastern affairs, which had been a guiding principle of Soviet policy for some time.

But, Mr. Sharett continued, it included phrases which might be regarded as an innovation when compared with some of the speeches and pronouncements of recent months. It admitted the danger of war in the Middle East; it denounced war and stated that it could and must be avoided.

Demarcation Lines

The declaration expressed opposition to any attempt to alter forcibly the Armistice Demarcation Lines. It favoured a peaceful settlement between Israel and her neighbours on a mutually acceptable basis, Mr. Sharett stated.

He declared that the Government sincerely hoped that these formulations heralded a change for the better in the climate of relations between Israel and the Soviet Union, "the deterioration of which we have never desired."

As against this, he noted the statement in the declaration that the Soviet Union has lent and is lending sincere and wholehearted support to the aspirations of the Arab states to a further strengthening of their independence and to the enhancement of their economic welfare.

It was noteworthy, the Foreign Minister said, that in talking of a peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states no mention was made of direct negotiations, a principle which the Soviet Union had always upheld in relation to the settlement of international conflicts.

These negative points attained additional importance in view of an article in last Saturday's "Izvestia" which emphasized the one-sided friendship of the Soviet

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Defence Tax Raised On Cars, Phones

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

A number of changes are to be made in the direct and indirect taxes included in the Defence Tax Bill, which passed its first reading in the Knesset yesterday.

It is quite definite that the tax on radios will be reduced from IL5 to IL3, that the tax on telephones will be raised from IL10 to IL13, and that the tax on automobiles will be increased.

The proposed tax rates on income will most likely be raised.

There will probably be no tax on cinema tickets costing less than 300 pruta, while tickets costing more than this will be taxed 150 and 200 pruta, as in the draft bill.

Consumers of not more than 42 kwh of electricity a month will be exempt from the tax of 10 pruta per kwh.

(Cinema tickets costing over 300 pruta are not included in the Cost-of-Living Index; neither is electricity beyond the first 42 kwh.)

These decisions were taken by the Coalition Executive yesterday. It is to meet again on Wednesday to conclude its discussion. The Executive could not reach agreement yesterday on whether the new taxes on beer and cigarettes should remain in force.

The entire Defence Tax question was taken up by the Coalition Executive after discussion in the Finance Committee revealed demands for far-reaching changes, even by Coalition parties.

As a result, the Knesset was unable to pass the second and third readings of the bill yesterday, and will meet next Monday afternoon to do so. The Finance Committee will hold three more sessions this week.

New York Papers Feature B.G.'s Reply to Ike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NEW YORK, Monday. — Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion's reply to President Eisenhower on the purchase of arms and the danger of war in the Middle East was featured today on the front pages of the New York "Times" and "Herald Tribune."

Skilled condensing by correspondents Homer Bigart and Arch Parsons turned the Premier's Knesset speech into a model of clarity and brevity, with a forceful impact on the reading public.

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Weizmann Institute of Science,
Rehovot
A Public Memorial Meeting
for
Sigmund Gestetner ז"ל

Member of the Weizmann Institute's Board of Governors and Executive Council; Hon. Treasurer of the Weizmann Institute Foundation in Great Britain

will be held in the Wix Auditorium,

Sderot Yad Chaim Weizmann, Rehovot, at 4.30, on Thursday afternoon, April 26, 1956, to mark the seventh day after his death.

Among the speakers:

Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, Mrs. Rebecca D. Sieff and Mr. Gershon Agron, Mayor of Jerusalem.

Delegates to the 24th Zionist Congress, and more especially members of the United Kingdom delegation, are invited to attend.

In the chair, Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Executive Council, Weizmann Institute.

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Social & Personal

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday visited the arms industry exhibition at Binyanei Ha'ooma, Jerusalem, and were received by Mr. S. Arazi, Chairman of the Independence Day Committee, and Mr. Zvi Dar, Director of Defence Industry. The exhibition is to remain open until Saturday evening.

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi gave a dinner party yesterday evening in honour of Mr. G. Vlakhov, the Yugoslav Secretary of Labour, Mr. J. Vukmanovic, the Yugoslav Minister, and Mrs. Vukmanovic, Mrs. Golda Myerson, Mr. and Mrs. Zalman Aranne, Mr. and Mrs. Reuven Barkatt, and Mr. and Mrs. Zvi Bar-Niv were among the guests.

The President's garden party next Sunday, Lag Ba'omer, in the Kiryat Garden, Jerusalem, will begin at 4 p.m., and not at 5 p.m., as printed on the invitations.

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The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Moshe Sharett yesterday entertained to lunch Aluf and Mrs. David Shaltiel, Dr. and Mrs. Eliezer Shinnar, Mr. and Mrs. Reuven Pilpoul, and Mr. and Mrs. Eliashiv Ben-Horin.

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The Greek Catholic community of Haifa gave a reception yesterday for Archbishop George Hakim on the occasion of St. George's Day.

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The Z.O.A. delegation to the Congress headed by its President, Mr. Mortimer May, yesterday visited the Bar-Ilan University.

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Mr. Nissan Resnik, a member of Kibbutz Nitzanim, has been elected chairman of the Ashkelon Coast Regional Council.

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Dr. Yehuda A. Seligman has been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor of Bible at the Hebrew University.

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Professor C. H. Townes, Chairman of the Department of Physics at Columbia University, is to lecture on the Hyperfine Interaction and Molecular Structure, under the auspices of the Hebrew University at 5.30 this afternoon in the Physics Room, Science Faculty Building, Rehov Mamilla.

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Magen David Adom has announced that the lecture to have been given by Dr. Solowiejczyk in Tel Aviv this evening has been postponed.

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MEMORIAL MEETINGS

Representatives of Jerusalem's printing profession, family and friends filled the Histadrut Hall to overflowing on Monday evening to pay a well-deserved tribute to Aharon Tanachi, who died 30 days ago.

The meeting was opened by Mayor Gershon Agron, who recalled his long association with Tanachi in The Jerusalem Post. All the following speakers, who included Mr. Z. Assaf and Mr. A.H. Cohen for the Printing Workers Union, Mr. M. Braun for Hapoel, Mr. A. Arriel for the Association of Press Owners, Mr. E. Stern for the workers of The Jerusalem Post and Mr. M. Baram, Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council, found words of high praise for Tanachi's outstanding qualities and his exemplary devotion to his work and colleagues.

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A meeting in memory of Sigmund Gestetner, prominent British Zionist and member of the Weizmann Institute's Board of Governors, is to be held in the Wix Auditorium of the Institute at Rehovot on Thursday afternoon at 4.30 to mark the seventh day after his passing. Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, Mrs. Rebecca D. Sieff, and Mr. Gershon Agron, Mayor of Jerusalem, will be among those paying tribute. Delegates to the Zionist Congress, and especially members of the British delegation, are invited.

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Tourists are invited to take advantage of Israel's high standard of custom tailoring. Visit Israel's leading tailors. D. Fiachs & Co., 87 Allenby Rd., Wise Passage, Tel Aviv. *(Advt.)*

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FOREMAN ACQUITTED OF ATTEMPTED MURDER

TEL AVIV, Monday. — A foreman of the Palestine Electric Company was today acquitted of a charge of attempted murder. Mr. Zalman Pesach was charged with failing in 1952 to prevent workmen from ascending some high-tension poles which they were painting, after he had received instructions to do so. An official of the P.E.C., which filed the suit, stated that Pesach's intention was "to cause the death of a workman so that the blame should be laid on another official."

Magistrate H. Steinberg found that there was insufficient evidence. He declared that the company should see to it that there are satisfactory relations between crew members in view of the dangerous nature of the work.

THE JERUSALEM Municipality has spent IL4,500 in improving the entrance to the Town Hall. The ungainly iron gate has been replaced by an inlaid olive wood door, and the entrance hall has been completely fitted with Nahal marble.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post April 24, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before Justices Agranat, Silberg and Landau.

I. DeBouton and R. Aboulafia, Appellants, v. Mizrahi Bank & Others, Respondents (C.A. 158/54).

Effect of Admission On Prescription

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on April 15, 1954 (C.C. 2654/53).

In a dispute concerning some land on Mount Canaan, which the appellants claimed was wrongly transferred from their ownership to that of one of the respondents in 1936, the respondents argued in the District Court that prescription stopped the appellants from pursuing their claim, 17 years having elapsed since the transfer had taken place. Alternatively, they maintained that the transfer had taken place in consequence of explicit, irrevocable instructions from the appellants. The District Court accepted the plea of prescription and dismissed the case.

In the appeal against this decision, the main argument revolved about the question whether the respondents' admission that the land had once belonged to the appellants cancelled out the passage of time and nullified the prescription. Both parties agreed that the law of prescription applicable to the case under consideration was that contained in section 1660 of the Mejelle which states that "Actions relating to a debt..... shall not be heard after the expiration of a period of fifteen years since action was last taken in connection therewith."

Disagreement arose, however, over the interpretation of section 1674 of the Mejelle which states that: "A right is not destroyed by the effluxion of time. Consequently, if the defendant explicitly admits and confesses in court in a case in which the period of limitation has elapsed that the plaintiff is entitled to bring his action, the limitation is of no effect and judgment will be given in accordance with the admission of the defendant ....."

Mr. I. Ben-Yishai appeared for the appellants, Mr. Edkin and Mr. Matusewitz for the respondents.

Judgment

Justice Silberg, in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court, set out the facts of the case and then considered whether the application of section 1660 would be appropriate in the present case. He concluded that although the matter was one involving land it nevertheless had arisen in consequence of a loan and could therefore be regarded as "an action relating to a debt" within the meaning of the above section.

Turning to the interpretation of section 1674, the Justice discussed the various translations and interpretations of authorities on the Ottoman law. Mr. Ben-Yishai, he said, had tried to persuade the court to accept the interpretation of Ali Hidar according to whom any admission on the part of the defendant to the effect that the plaintiff had, at some time, — even 30 years previously — had a right of action with respect to the subject of the dispute, but that that right had ceased to exist for some reason or other (because the defendant had paid the debt, or bought the land, etc), was sufficient to prevent the defendant from pleading prescription.

This interpretation, while ingenious, was patently unacceptable, continued Justice Silberg since not only did it clash completely with the explicit terms of the law, but it collapsed under the fire of logic and commonsense. The purpose of section 1674 is to indicate that the passage of time does not destroy a right but merely estops the plaintiff from pleading it. Therefore, if the defendant admits to the existence of the right at that specific moment, his admission wipes out the period of limitation and removes the estoppel. But this, said the Justice, is a far cry from the extreme and untenable theory that an admission on the part of the defendant of a past right, now defunct, is sufficient to deny the defendant the right to plead prescription.

Theory of Prescription

This theory was unjustifiable even from the point of view of the rationale of the doctrine of prescription, said Justice Silberg, which was created for three main reasons: 1. the difficulty of preserving evidence and proof for an extended period; 2. the aura of waiver and forfeiture which any undue delay would create; and last, but not least, the demands of the swiftly-moving current of modern, commercial life which cannot tolerate the preservation of frozen reserves against the eventuality that one day a long-existing claim will at last be pressed.

For these reasons a plea of prescription could not possibly depend on verbal acrobatics, its success delicately balanced on the tightrope of the tactics of the defence — whether the defendant admits that the plaintiff once had right or whether he keeps a discreet, but questionable silence as to the one-time existence of the now defunct right. A plea of prescription would be accepted, therefore, if it did not contain any admission as to the actual existence of an opponent's right at the moment when the plea is made.

In the present case, the respondents had admitted, by implication, that at some time or other the disputed land had belonged to the appellants (since they claimed that the appellants had instructed them to transfer it) but they had at no time admitted that the appellants are still entitled to the land. There was no reason, therefore, not to accept their plea of prescription.

Appeal dismissed and the appellants ordered to pay IL100 costs.

Judgment given on April 14, 1956.

Court Cuts Sentence For Bigamy

A six-month sentence passed on a man who committed bigamy with the approval of his first wife was reduced yesterday by Supreme Court to a IL300 fine.

Salim Garma, of Roah Ha'ayin, married for a second time in December 1953, after his first wife had failed to bear him a child during 17 years of married life. His second wife bore him a daughter.

The first wife, who was in court, testified that she had given her approval to her husband's second marriage.

Though the sentence of six months was not generally considered severe in cases of bigamy, the Court took into account the fact that it was a common practice in the community of which Garma was a member, and that his first wife had granted her approval. In addition, it was learned that the man who arranged the match misled the appellant into believing that the ceremony could be performed before the Chief Rabbinate passed upon it.

The Court was composed of President Olshan and Justices Cheshin and Agranat. *(Itim)*

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

202, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 p.m. 12.00 Midnight. Arabic Programme, (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 5.45 p.m. 6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon." Soloist: Danny Dauberson. 12.20 Music for two pianos. 12.50 Light Music (R). 1.45 "From Dan to Eilat" (R). 2.30 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Programme for Hospitals. 4.30 Agricultural Programme. 4.40 Songs. 5.00 Language Corner. 5.15 Youth Corner. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 The Week in the U.N. 7.30 Haifa Programme 8.00 Noah's Ark. 8.45 "In the Middle East" 9.15 Opening of the Zionist Congress from Binyanei Ha'ooma. 10.45 Short Story. 11.00 "The Second Truth" 11.30 Light Music played by famous Symphony Orchestras: The Dobson Symphony Orchestra conducted by Serge Koussevitsky. 11.55 Dance Music (R). 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

397, 469, 235, 216, 43.9 & 32.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites 6.45 Hebrew Lessons for Ulpanim. 6.50 Light Music. 7.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Persian. 8.30 Rumanian. Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

HOL HEM LAMOA (43.6 M.): (South Africa Programme). 6.30 News. 6.40 From the Federation. 6.45 Music by Yosef Tal. 7.00 Close Down.

11.15 p.m. News and Congress Report. 11.45 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 238 & 328 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Musical Mosaic. 7.30 "Bow and Arrow." 8.00 Noah's Ark. 8.45 "Encore" 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1956" — Requests Programme by M. Tamir. 10.00 Close Down.

B. B. C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.94, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, News Talk, Arts Chronicle, Dance Music.

Tonight at 7.30 p.m.

Tune in to Kol Yisrael

"Haifa Calling"

Special Tal '56 Programme

Israel Industries Exhibition

VISITORS' GALLERY

By Zvi Halmer

Apostle of Hebrew

"A respect for learning and for men of learning" is the natural outcome of having been born into a Hassidic family of Eastern Europe some 70 years ago, and even after living the American way of life for 48 years, Mr. William Salzman of New York is still under the influence of this very Jewish trait.

There is no activity involving the Hebrew language in the U.S. which does not also involve Mr. Salzman. He is Honorary President of the Herzliya Teachers Seminary in his home town, having been connected with the institution for 30 years and he writes from time to time in the Hebrew language "Hadoar" weekly and "Bitzaron" monthly, with the management of which he is also connected.

Mr. Salzman's interest in Hebrew is not confined to the U.S., however, and he was present in Jerusalem yesterday at the laying of the corner stone for the building which is to house the Academy of the Hebrew Language. The ceremony has been arranged during his stay here in recognition of the fact that he made possible the erection of the centre.

The Hebrew philanthropist did not come specially for the ceremony, however, and he would have preferred to remain in the background on the occasion, being shy of publicity. "My wife and I heard that tourists were cancelling their visits here for fear of what might happen to them, and we decided — now is the time to go. We have advised our friends to do likewise."

Not Strangers

The active, young-looking couple, who celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary last year, are no strangers to this country, having made their first visit in 1926, with five other visits since. They are not attached to any political Zionist organization in the U.S., but when Mr. Salzman spoke about the progress he had seen here after every new visit, the look in his eyes and the tone of his voice were those of one who talks of home.

Although managing to keep out of the public eye, Mr. Salzman is no stranger to Hebrew writers and poets, who may all find his a sympathetic ear into which to pour their troubles. Whenever the question of sponsoring a new work in "his language" or the more prosaic problem of finding the paper on which to print it have arisen, the solution has come from the heart and the pocket of this sprightly 73-year-old with a keen eye for the future.

Up to Date

While working to spread Hebrew education in the U.S., Mr. Salzman has come to understand the need for coining new words and phrases to make the language up to date. He also connects the language of Israel with the Land of Israel and said, during an interview at the Dan Hotel where he has been staying, "the least that American Jews can do is to give their children the chance of coming here for a year to study the language in its natural background." There was something here which a Jew would not find anywhere else in the world, he said, and it was here that young Jews would find their history coming alive.

There were five or six Hebrew newspapers on Mr. Salzman's bed, and Hebrew expressions constantly crept into his speech, leaving no doubt about what it was he was finding here.

Mr. Salzman has helped to play his part in the modern history of Israel. When Jewish unemployment was a problem here more than 25 years ago, he was one of those who invested in orange groves in order to provide work for Jewish pioneers. More recently, himself a manufacturer of paper bags, he has become interested in the paper mills at Hadera.

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HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 1 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

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JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:—

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Defence Industry exhibition, open every day, including Saturdays, between 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4-9 p.m., at Binyanei Ha'ooma. Admission free.

Ex Libris Exhibition, Printer's Union Club Rooms, Rehov Hebron, (near Government Printer), 9-2, 3-6 p.m.

1) Dutch and Flemish 17 Century Paintings. 2) Opening of Paintings Exhibition by Mrs. Adele Seligman. 3) Printed Books by Maurice Jacobs, Philadelphia. Exhibit of the Month: Marc Chagall. Rabbi reading (1114). Bezalel, 9-1, 3-6.

Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Maayan Baruch, 9-1, 3-6.

1) Jerusalem Artists Spring Exhibition. 2) Selected Arts and Crafts of Jerusalem (in honour of the 24th Zionist Congress). 3) During the Congress, daily tea at 5 on the Panorama Terrace. Artists House, 10-1, 4-7. Water Colours, Gouaches and Oils by M. Levanon, Nora Art Gallery, 10-1, 3-6.

Paintings and sculpture by former Youth Aliya wards, Bezalel Art School, daily, 10-1, 4-6.

• Lectures:—

"City limits of Jerusalem during the period of the Kings," Michael Avi-Jonah, Beit Ha'am, 8.30 p.m.

"Dance Movement as Art," Elsa Dubiton, Beit Hillel, Rehov Balfour, 8.30 p.m.

• Theatre:—

Cameri, "The War of the Sons of Light and Darkness," Ellison, 9.

• Tours:—

Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Lucky's Bar, 3 Allenby Road. Air conditioned.

• Exhibitions:—

1) Paintings by Braunstein, Bergstein and Milstein; 2) "De Profundis", Paintings by Patients of the Government Mental Hospital, Acre. Museum, 10-1 and 4-7 weekdays, and 10-1 on Fridays and Saturdays.

• Concert:—

Piano Recital by David Singer (first recital after return from U.S.A.) Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Liszt, Sternberg, Beit Lessin, 8.30 p.m.

Z.O.A. House at 8.30 p.m. —Piano Recital by Frederic Portnoi.

• Theatre:

Cameri, "The Italian Straw Hat" Mogrebi, 8.30, Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson, New Cameri Hall, 8.30.

Habimah, "Faust." 8.30.

Ohel, "Johnny Belinda." 8.30.

RAMAT GAN

• Theatre:—

Do-Re-Mi, "Money, Money, Money," Rama, 8.15.

HERZLIYA

• Theatre:—

Habimah, "A view from the Bridge." 8.

THE HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

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PROGRESS

(Continued from Page One)

dentally, it seems to have been brought home to the Russians that the more they encourage Egypt the more rapidly the U.S., by way of reaction, is going towards open support of the Baghdad Pact.

The point has not been lost on them, and today there are inspired hints that Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the chief Soviet delegate to the U.N., has given the Foreign Office "certain undertakings" that Russia will support Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals for strengthening the truce supervision machinery when they come before the Security Council.

We also seem to be closer to agreement on halting the Middle East arms race. Here, too, the Soviet leaders have seen the red light, although the menace dangled in front of them is naturally not that the West may arm Israel, but that the U.S. may commit itself fully to the Baghdad Pact and pour a flood of arms into the area.

Such doubts as remain centre on whether the Soviet leaders are willing to sign a definite, binding agreement on the arms control in the Middle East. Both sides were to make "appropriate proposals" on this point and the weekend talks at the Prime Minister's country residence were attended by a sufficient number of British and Soviet officials and experts to work out a detailed agreement.

So far, Sir Anthony Eden seems to have succeeded in his endeavour to nail his visitors down to precise discussions and not allow them to escape with vague gestures of goodwill. But the final chapter of the visit is still to be written.

Yesterday's Press

'Something Can Be Done'

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) writes that the Hammarskjold achievement demonstrates that something positive can be done through the U.N. and the improvement in the Soviet attitude shows that we have a new opportunity to come to an understanding with that power. The last thing we need is a preventive war, and the Soviet Union should be apprised by our behaviour that Israel serves no foreign interests and that her sole aims are peace, independence and neutrality.

"Herut" feels that the cease-fire agreement has been obtained at the price of concessions by Israel. It chides the Government for agreeing to close the northern Kinneret area to our forces and for permitting the Arab farmers to cross the border in order to water their cattle. Again, the Prime Minister has agreed to forget the Armistice Agreement, with the exception of one Article, and the Government has thus taken the first step in the direction of defeatism: the natural and logical continuation will not be long in coming.

And from the question of immediate security to the proposed Defence Tax.

What's the hurry? asks "Haboker" (General Zionist). The Minister of Finance himself has stated that he is prepared to hear proposals on the question of Yahav Magen, and surely that should take a little time. There is no hiding the fact that his presentation has roused numerous objections, not only on the part of the Opposition but among Government circles as well, and urgent though the matter be, it surely can wait a fortnight or so till all possibilities are thrashed out.

There is no gainsaying that the situation continues grave despite the cease-fire agreement, says "Haaretz" (non-party), and no one will deny the need for looking to our defences. But this should not be done at the expense of our economic stability, which the new Defence Tax draft threatens to undermine. The Minister of Finance surely sees the danger of imposing additional taxes at a time when industry is being pressed to increase wages and inflation already looms. Does he, asks the paper, agree to plunge the State into a new inflationary spiral, or will he have to combat it by wasting on it foreign exchange that could be used to buy arms?

DESERT CONQUEST SHOW REOPENING

The permanent "Conquest of the Desert" exhibition at Binyanei Ha'ooma is to reopen tomorrow after being closed for repairs and improvements. Among the new exhibits is a display of archaeological finds from the Hatzor excavations.

The exhibition will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. On Fridays and holidays, the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

POLICE SEIZE NUDIST FILM

A film, "Nudist Bar" was confiscated by the police on Saturday morning during a private showing before 25 persons at the Orion Cinema in Jerusalem.

The police, who were informed in advance of the unlicensed performance, burst into the hall and arrested one of the ushers on suspicion of breaking into the projection room and opening the hall for the showing. The owner of the film, a young man living at the Semadar Pension, was also taken into custody. *(Itim)*

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Programme of Study Group Meetings, April, 1956

Date	Hour	Group	Subject	Lecturer	Location
April 25	10 a.m.	Personnel Managers	Tour of Yiasabest and Moller-Dee, Nahariya		Departure from "May" Cinema
April 25	3 p.m.	Top Managers	Incentive wage schemes for indirect workers	Dr. C.L.M. Kerkhoven ILO-UN Expert	Mr. Shefer, 28 Rehov Raanan, Mt. Carmel
April 24	6 p.m.	Office Efficiency	The place of the archives in the office	Mr. Porat Records Management Dept., Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Beit Olott 7 Rehov Meir near the EGGED Station.
April 29	6.30 p.m.	Storekeepers	The efficient utilisation of salvage material	Mr. Giesis, Ministry of Trade and Industry	Beit Hahalutsot 3 Rehov Yelag
April 30	9 a.m.	Study day; Instructors and lecturers	Training problems in enterprises	Mr. N. Cohen Director of Haifa Branch, IIP.	"Shell" Works Oil Sector Training Dept.
April 26	4 p.m.	Production Engineers' Production Technicians	Use of nomograms	Dr. Naor, Technion	Manufacturers Association, 8 Reh. Haneemanim
April 30	6.30 p.m.	Foremen	The Foreman, his task and station in the enterprise	Mr. Amit, Deputy Director General of ATA	Manufacturers Association, 8 Reh. Haneemanim
May 6.	8 p.m.	CLOSING CEREMONY (Further details in special announcements)			Technion, Hall No. 30.

The Wanderer

By MACABEE KASKIN

A relentless wanderlust—financed by "handouts" begged from Jewish communities and Austrian consuls in three continents—made the name of Eric Brandstetter a by-word with the police of every country on his "itinerary."

Branstetter, 26, an Austrian Christian, gave himself up in the offices of *The Jerusalem Post* on February 12 after infiltrating into Israel from Jordan the previous night. Persuaded to surrender to the Jerusalem police, he renewed his acquaintance with them, and added several more lengthy documents to an already thick dossier. He is to be deported soon to Austria.

From his passport, papers and statements emerges a strange tale of adventures, wanderings, illegal border crossings, deportations — and plain old-fashioned bad luck.

He was born to an Austrian mother—and nothing is known of his father—and was a ward of the Austrian Government until the age of 14, when he entered a merchant marine school. With the allied occupation of Austria, he crossed into Germany, from where he tried to sneak into Switzerland.

Caught and deported, he was permitted to join a group of Jewish refugees bound for Italy after he claimed to be Jewish. In Italy, however, it was discovered that he was not Jewish. He asked to be circumcised, and after the operation adopted a Hebrew name, Arye and a "Jewish" surname—Weiss.

In 1948, the British stopped a boat bringing him and other "illegal" refugees to Palestine, and they were deported to Cyprus. With the outbreak of hostilities, he came to an immigrants' pre-State camp in Natanya. In May, 1948, he enlisted in the Army and fought at Latrun and Faluja. He was discharged in September, 1949, and went to Kibbutz Sa'ar, near Nahariya.

Strange Impression

He made a strange impression on the settlers, telling them tall tales of a rich father in England and of his daring wartime exploits for American Intelligence Services. Tiring quickly of prosaic kibbutz life, he stole one of the settlement's motor boats and tried to sail it to Turkey. A storm forced him to seek haven in Beirut.

He was sentenced to a year in prison for entering Lebanon illegally. After serving his sentence, he lived for a while with a German family. Finding the Lebanon too small for his activities, he infiltrated back into Israel and was taken prisoner in Tel Aviv. With the agreement of the Austrian consul, he was expelled to Austria.

At home again, he crossed into Germany. In quick succession, he entered Belgium, Holland, Denmark, France and Italy. In each country he was caught and deported. The first thing he did when he entered these countries was to make a bee-line for the nearest Jewish community headquarters, pose as a destitute Jew and ask for financial aid. If the Austrian consul was nearer, he would go there, pose as a stranded Austrian and ask for funds to continue his journey.

Deciding to go to Tangiers, he passed through France to Spain. In Gibraltar, he was refused permission to cross into Africa, since his passport was restricted to travel in Europe. He went to Lisbon, to extend its authority. From there he crossed again through Spain and Gibraltar to Tangiers. In this second bout of journeys, he again became a familiar figure in Jewish communal offices.

After striking up an acquaintance with a Swiss sailor in Tangiers, he and his friend decided to put to sea in a sail-boat to Nigeria. Off the coast of Morocco, they ran into rough weather, and the boat was driven back to Gibraltar. Setting out again, the boat foundered off the coast of Morocco. They succeeded in reaching Rabat where his Swiss friend, disgusted with the adventure, called it quits and returned to the Alpine quiet.

Brandstetter made his way to Casablanca and Marseilles. Here he entrained for Trieste, Belgrade and Istanbul.

In Turkey, he obtained an entrance visa for Syria and hitchhiked there. A group of German soldiers in the Syrian Army warned him to leave, fearing that his record of residence in Israel would cause difficulties for him and others. Receiving a Jordanian visa, he went to Amman, the Old City and Bethlehem. Near the latter town, he crossed into Israel with 15 Jordanian mils in his pocket. He came to *The Jerusalem Post* and surrendered.

During his detention, the Israel authorities appealed to the Jordanians to take him back. On their outright refusal, it was decided to expel him to Austria.

Asked why he had returned to Israel, he said "There is no place in the world to live in like Israel."

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: The Naked Dawn.
EDEN: Athena.
EDISON: Johnny Dark.
ORION: Helen of Troy.
ORNA: "Mademoiselle Nitouche."
OSGIL: Marty. 2nd week.
RON: Laughter in Paradise.
TEL OR: Madness of the Heart.
STUDIO: "Les Amants du Tage."
ZION HALL: The Bridges at Toko-Ri.

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

CHEN: To Catch a Thief. 2nd week.
EDEN: Awara. 6th week.
ESTHER: Interrupted Melody.
MOGRABI: The Card.
OPHIR: "Futures Vedettes."
ORION: East of Eden. 5th week.
SHDEROTH: Love is a Many-Splendored Thing. 6th week.
TAMAR: The Green Scarf. 2nd week.
YARON: This is My Love. 2nd week.
ZAMIR: "Le Vie d'un Honnete Homme." 9th week.
TCHELETH: Picnic. 5th week.
ALLENBY: The Purple Mask.
MIGDALOR: The Sword and the Rose. 2nd week.
ARMON DAVID: Innocents in Paris. 5th week.

HAIFA

MAY: It's Always Fair Weather.
GAL OR: Gilda. Matinee: Fort Algiers.
AMPHITHEATRE: Carmen Jones. 5th week.
ORAH: "La Pensionnaire." 2nd week.
EN DOR: Take the High Ground
ARMON: The Country Girl. Matinees: Red Riding Hood.
ORLY: Verdi.
MORIAH: "Papa, Maman, la Bonne et Moi." 3rd week.
ORION: To Hell and Back. 2nd week.
ATZMON: Blackboard Jungle. 3rd week.
PEER: "Double Destin."

At the Cinema

"THE Card" (Mograbi, T.A.) is based on Arnold Bennet's novel of the same name and describes the rise to eminence of Denry Machin, son of the industrial North of England. He is "the card," i.e., one of those clever, cheeky youngsters that are bound to succeed.

It is a pleasant picture, amusing in a mild way and very well acted since the main roles are carried by Alec Guiness, Glynis Johns and Valerie Hobson. The period is the turn of the century and the background adds to the fun. It is a change to see bathing belles enveloped from neck to calf. *S.W.*

Gay Nineties

"MAM'ZELLE Nitouche" is an accomplished period piece of the gay 'nineties, a masterpiece of sensitive colour photography and perfect background. The bathroom with 12 wooden tubs at the convent school is of marvellous authenticity. The show is carried by Fernandel in one of his beloved double roles, but Pier Angeli and the supporting cast provide a worthy frame for his hilarious performance. Great fun.

The English subtitling of "Mam'zelle Nitouche" has been done in a perverse lingo. Our censorship board should impress upon the distributors that such screen illiteracy is particularly embarrassing in front of our foreign guests.

This week's Carmel Newsreel reaches an acme of boredom. Does really nothing happen in Israel beside speechmaking and folk dancing? *T.A.F.M.*

COAL. — Britain plans to spend nearly £1,000m. in the next 10 years on reconstructing the State-owned coal industry, the National Coal Board announced in London yesterday.

Haifa Port Management

Invites all guests of the Exhibition to visit the Port. Organized tours from Sunday to Thursday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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The Tal 56 Information Office will direct visitors to the Port.

24.4.56 - 13.5.56 · ח'באייר

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	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	32	13	34	25
Tiberias	33	14	36	30
Haifa Port	71	13	21	24
Natanya	—	13	33	24
Tel Aviv Kirya	66	11	33	25
Tel Aviv Port	73	13	30	24
Lydda Airport	63	9	34	29
Jerusalem	26	14	35	28
Beersheba	32	9	—	31
Eilat	16	17	32	26

*A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Rabbi Dr. Elio Toaff, Chief Rabbi of Italy, for the Zionist Congress, as delegate of Hamizrahi-Hapoel-Hamizrahi; Mr. Barnet Janner, M.P., and President of the British Zionist Federation, for the Zionist Congress, and Mr. Janus Cohen, Vice-President of the British Zionist Federation (both by El Al); Prof. S. Mirsky, Chairman of the World Hebrew Union Presidium, Dr. Reuven Gafni, Vice-President of the Union, and Mr. Yerachmiel Weingarten, Secretary-General, to participate in the Union's plenum; Mr. Sam Jaffe, Director of the Malben Public Relations Department in Paris.

DEPARTURES

Miss Hanna Aharoni, the singer, and Mr. Moshe Wallin, the impresario, for Amsterdam, starting point of a five-month tour of Europe, Mexico, and Australia.

A IL3,674,80 budget for 1956-57 has been submitted to the Petah Tikva Municipal Council by Mayor P. Rashish. It does not include development, nor emergency allocations and does not cover the Amidshav ma'bara.

• • •

THE PONTIAC Company's oil rig at Sde David has been taken down after the company's decision to abandon the drill site. Part of the rig has been transferred to the Caesarea district.

PREPARATIONS FOR oil production at Helets III are nearing completion, and it is hoped that the first oil will flow to the nearby tanks at the beginning of next week.

• • •

SEVEN GIRLS and six boys were born in Jerusalem on Independence Day. Greetings and flowers were sent to the mothers by Mayor Agron on behalf of the city.

Sokolows' Remains Arrive in Haifa

HAIFA, Monday. — The remains of Nahum Sokolow, President of the Zionist Organization between 1931-35, and brilliant journalist, who died in London in 1936, and his wife, were brought to Israel today aboard the s.s. Geffen, for reinterment in Jerusalem.

The two coffins will lie in state at the passenger terminal in the Port tomorrow, and a memorial service will be held there at 9 a.m. tomorrow by the Jewish Agency Executive, the Municipality and Haifa schools.

Then the two coffins will be taken to Jerusalem for burial on Mr. Herzl.

The coffin was accompanied by a special emissary of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. P. Williams, Hon. Treasurer of the Federation.

HISTADRUT APPROVES

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Yesterday's decision by the Manufacturers Association to start wage talks meets the approval of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, Mr. A. Becker, head of the department, told *The Jerusalem Post* today. In line with its decision, the Association has invited the Metal Workers Union to a meeting tomorrow morning.

ATA 'WILL NOT INCREASE WAGES'

HAIFA, Monday. — The Ata textile works will not increase their workers' wages, even if the Manufacturers Association decides to approve a wage rise in industry, Mr. Hans Moller, Managing Director of the company, told the Kishon Rotary Club last night.

He thought that most of the Ata workers did not insist on the wage increase, which was demanded by the Histadrut rather than the wage earners.

F&C Inaugurates New Ammonia Making Plant

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — Fertilizers & Chemicals' new ammonia making plant, one of the most vital units of basic chemical production, was formally inaugurated today. The Minister of Development, Mr. M. Bentov, the Chairman of F. & C.'s Board of Directors, Rav-Aluf Y. Dori, representatives of the investors and the company's Managing Director, Mr. A. Goldberg, sat on the platform with invited guests commercially or technically connected with the construction of the new plant.

The economic meaning of the two new plants is that nitrogen-rich fertilizers will no longer have to be imported—a saving of IL5m. a year. The benefit to farmers is that they can now choose the specific type of fertiliser compounds suited to their soil, instead of having to buy what the market offered.

"Creative action will determine our fate. Nothing is more convincing than our ability to harness nature's resources," Mr. Bentov said.

Rav-Aluf Dori paid tribute to the founding father of Israel's chemical industry, Mr. M. Novomeysky, to Mr. Goldberg, to the crew of engineers, foreign and Israel, and to the workers who had set up the plant. He also stressed the part played by successive Ministers of Development. The Government now held 50 per cent of the shares of the IL30m. enterprise, but its share in financing it amounted to 74 per cent.

Mr. M. Rowe, PICA manager, spoke for the investors, Mr. Y. Almogi and a workers' representative for F. & C.'s labour force of over 1,000 men.

Mayor Abba Khoushy earned sincere applause when he waived his right to speak. "Such enterprises should be opened without oratory," he told the chairman.

Guided by Experts

Fertilizers & Chemicals engineers, guided by experts of the Chemical Construction Corporation of New York, which designed the plant, and a labour force of a hundred men, toiled for 30 months to erect the intricate IL7.5m. plant (60 per cent in foreign exchange) for the production of ammonia and the smaller IL800,000 ammonium sulphate plant.

Ammonia output will be 15,000 tons a year, that of ammonium sulphate, the farmer's favourite nitrogen-rich fertiliser, 45,000 tons, just enough to meet local needs. Part of the output was to have been exported, but agriculture has advanced so quickly, that today it needs all the ammonium sulphate which F. & C. can produce at present.

The country's largest consumers of ammonia are F. & C. themselves, using about 97 per cent of the output to make fertilizers (mainly ammonium sulphate, but also other compounds). The balance goes to ice making, cold storage plants and to sundry chemical industries.

A ton of imported ammonia costs $65 c.i.f. To make it here costs about IL140, or about IL2.150 to the dollar. "Costs here are higher than abroad because of the higher prices of fuel, electricity, of construction costs and because of higher depreciation," the Managing Director, Mr. Alexander Goldberg, explained.

(Photo—Page 4)

Sharett Calls Press Report a "Lie"

Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett yesterday characterized as an out and out lie a report in last Friday's "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) to the effect that an intra-Coalition agreement was in effect between him and Hapoel Hamizrahi.

Under the alleged agreement, Mr. Sharett was to appoint a number of Hapoel Hamizrahi members to diplomatic posts in exchange for which the party would support his foreign policy line in the Government.

Concluding his foreign policy speech in the Knesset yesterday, Mr. Sharett called the story a poison-spreading chimera, by the publication of which the paper had lowered itself, humiliated its supporters, and desecrated the honour of Hebrew journalism.

Z.O.A. Liberals Get 3 Congress Votes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Zionist Congress Court decided last evening to award three mandates to the Independent Liberal Zionist group, a faction of the Zionist Organization of America headed by Mr. Louis Lipsky, Judge Louis Levinthal, Mr. Ezra Shapiro, and other former high officials of the Z.O.A.

The Court instructed the Liberals to name their three delegates by 10 o'clock this morning, while the Z.O.A. is to chose the three that will be dropped from its delegation of 34. Should the Z.O.A. refuse to name the three, the Court itself will strike them from the list.

The Court criticised the Organization Department of the Zionist Executive for errors committed in preparations for elections to the Congress.

It decided that the application of an emergency regulation in connection with the naming of the 122 delegates from the U.S. was valid. The delegates were agreed upon by all the parties rather than elected because the date of the Congress was advanced.

The Liberal group was not informed that there would be no election and for equity's sake the Court gave them three seats. Four other Liberals will attend as members of the Zionist General Council.

The Court dismissed appeals for mandates requested by Sephardi and Yemenite groups in Israel, although it was recommended that the Yemenite leader be given observer status.

The appeal of the Wizo group in Israel for mandates was also dismissed.

The Court was composed of Mr. A. Barth, Chairman; Messrs. H. Krongold, S. Usishkin, I. Shvo, and S. Singer.

Disciplinary Court For Agency Staff Mooted

A proposal for a disciplinary court for Jewish Agency employees will shortly come up for consideration by the Executive and Central Secretariat of Jewish Agency Employees. The Court would replace the Agency Inquiry Commissioner.

These facts are given by the present Commissioner, Dr. N. Nir, in the report of the Zionist Organization and Executive for the period April 1951-December 1955 submitted to the 24th Zionist Congress.

Dr. Nir states that during the past four years, 125 Agency officials out of 4,000 have been found guilty of irregularities, adding that "one cannot arrive at the conclusion that corruption is more prevalent among Jewish Agency workers than in other institutions."

Decrying rumours about corruption among Agency employees, Dr. Nir declares that while the ramified organization lacks sufficient supervision, hundreds of officials perform their duties honestly and with devotion.

The 577-page report covers the activities of all divisions of the Jewish Agency, the Keren Hayesod and Jewish National Fund, and the financial report of the Executive for the past four years.

The Chairman of the Jewish Agency's Control Committee, Mr. S. Rappaport, has complained to the Executive's Finance Committee that the Chairman of the Executive, Mr. Berl Locker, has not yet answered letters requesting clarification of various matters.

World Confederation of General Zionists yesterday deliberated issues to be aired at 24th Zionist Congress opening tonight. Confederation President, Dr. Israel Goldstein, addresses delegates at Artists House in Jerusalem. Seated from right to left are Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Mrs. Rose Halprin, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, and Dr. A. Granott (partly hidden). Photo by Rubinger

Goldmann Previews Plan For Changes in Zionist Organization

By MOSHE LEVIN

Fundamental changes in the structure of the World Zionist Organization to be proposed during the 24th Zionist Congress opening in Jerusalem tonight were previewed yesterday by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive. He was speaking to the Third Conference of the World Confederation of General Zionists meeting at the Artists House in Jerusalem.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, Confederation President, was in the chair.

Dr. Goldmann noted that the Congress would be dealing with three general aspects of Zionist life—Israel's political and security situation, Jewish Agency Executive activities such as immigration and absorption, and Zionism in the Diaspora.

Speaking in Yiddish to the delegates from North and South America, Europe and Africa, Dr. Goldmann proposed that a territorial federation replace the present system of affiliation to parties in the Diaspora. Dr. Goldmann argued that there were many Zionists who were not members of a Zionist organisation because they objected to affiliation with parties in Israel. Party affiliation was no longer valid, in any case, since Zionists abroad had no say in the sovereign affairs of Israel.

Should Abolish Shekel

He proposed that the Congress abolish the *shekel*, particularly the double *shekel*, as a means of providing mandates to the Congress.

The Zionist General Council ("Actions Committee") should be enlarged to 100 and meet for a fortnight each year. A smaller Council should be set up to meet once every three months so that more effective control could be maintained on activities of the Agency Executive.

Dr. Goldmann proposed that the Executives in New York and Jerusalem be streamlined. He also asked that a member of the Executive spend a few months a year in Europe and South America.

In the debate that followed, there was general criticism of the federation proposal, especially from American delegates. It is expected that Dr. Goldmann will derive his main support on the scheme from the Labour delegates.

Better Public Relations

Calling for Congress action on a new and more forceful public relations programme to combat Arab hostility, Dr. Hans Klee, President of the Swiss Zionist Organization, suggested that Jewish textile manufacturers the world over encourage the planting of cotton plantations in countries other than Egypt. They would not then have to depend on the Egyptian product. Dr. Klee saw this as one economic weapon that could be fostered by the Zionist Organization.

A steering committee was appointed that will guide the Confederation's activities at the Congress. They include Dr. Goldstein, Mrs. Rose Halprin, Dr. E. Neumann, all of the U.S.; Mr. Israel Dunsky, of South Africa; Mr. Edward Gelber, of Canada; Dr. Rultzin, of Mexico, and M. E. Topiol, of France.

5 Zionist Leaders Still In Rumanian Prisons

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Only five Revisionist Zionist leaders are still in Rumanian prisons. About 180 Zionists were sentenced in the past few years from 10 years to life imprisonment for Zionist activities, members of the Coordinating Committee for the Rescue of Rumanian Zionist Leaders told the Press today.

With the release of the Zionist leaders, the Rumanian Government had recently shown a more tolerant attitude towards Zionism, Mr. Idov Cohen, M.K., of the Hitahdut Olei Rumania, said. Requests will be made to allow the released Zionist leaders to immigrate to this country, or at least to continue their Zionist work in Rumania, and to allow families to be reunited.

On the latter point, stress was laid on allowing sons and daughters to join their parents here. Until now, only elderly persons have been allowed to immigrate to Israel.

"Hundreds" of married couples have still to be united. Some 70,000 Jews of the 300,000 in Rumania wish to come here, Mr. Yitzhak Korn, chairman of the Hitahdut Olei Rumania, said.

Six Zionist leaders died in prison, it was reported. They were: Halmowitz, Schein, Akiva Orubstein, Yossifovitch, Segal and Yampolski.

ESHKOL SEEKS GOVT BACKING FOR BONDS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Knesset Finance Committee has been asked by the Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, to approve Government backing in the sum of IL10m. for bonds which are to be issued by the Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod.

The bonds, which will bear 6.5 per cent interest, will be pegged to the dollar or to the Cost-of-Living Index. The Committee was also asked to free interest (except for the normal 25 per cent deducted at source) from income tax.

DANNY KAYE DUE THURSDAY

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The UNICEF Committee in Israel has been requested to arrange a comprehensive tour of Israel for Danny Kaye who arrives on Thursday. They have been told that he is most interested in the country and is looking forward to making special public appearances here, the proceeds of which will benefit both UNICEF and local charities.

During his stay he will be received by the President and other national leaders. He is to arrive from Turkey at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday by El Al, and before leaving Lydda Airport will spend an hour with newspapermen and children.

The famed film star, called UNICEF Ambassador, is to give his first performance at the Zion Hall in Jerusalem that evening.

In order to ensure a maximum of tickets to the public, the Israel Committee for UNICEF has decided to issue no free tickets except to the newspapermen who will cover Mr. Kaye's visit, the Committee reported last night. At the box offices, no more than two tickets will be sold to any one buyer. Guests of honour will be able to buy tickets through other channels, it was said.

Group tickets will be available to the Army, the police, foreign diplomats, theatre representatives and active workers for UNICEF.

Besides his regular four performances, Mr. Kaye will appear before groups of children in various parts of the country. He has asked to participate in a prayer service in a synagogue where children are called to the Torah. Explaining that he wants to see Israel as it really is, Mr. Kaye told the Israel Committee that he would like to meet people unofficially as much as possible.

At his request, a meeting with a group of soldiers has been arranged for the guest, the Committee reported.

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13 CHILDREN POISONED AFTER EATING "BEANS"

HAIFA, Monday. — Thirteen kindergarten children, aged from three to four, were poisoned yesterday morning near their kindergarten in Pardess Hanna after they had eaten some bean-like plants growing in an open field. Four of the children were sent to Rambam Hospital, while the others were sent home after receiving first aid.

Visitors to Haifa

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SEE exquisitely embroidered articles made of

NEGEV Linen

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HILAT Gems

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SHARETT STATEMENT

(Continued from Page One)

Union for the Arab states, and in which Israel was accused of violating the U.N. Charter by her actions on the borders; Israel was also stigmatised as a tool of the aggressive circles of the U.S. and Britain.

Moreover, Mr. Sharett noted, the article differentiated between armistice demarcation lines and permanent frontiers. Its whole intent appeared to be to obscure the positive aspects of the declaration and to stress the negative.

Nevertheless, it was possible to see in this official policy declaration of the Soviet Union a certain change. And if this was true, Israel was perhaps justified in assuming that her foreign policy had had some share in it.

Hints of Dangers

Her consistent warning against the growing dangers to the security of Israel and to the peace of the Middle East had at long last found some response also in Moscow. Concern for Israel's security and for the peace of the area as reflected in world public opinion had also no doubt made its contribution, Mr. Sharett stated.

He recalled the expressions of understanding towards Israel on the part of a number of French political parties, including the Socialist Party now in power, on the part of the British Labour Party, of the Socialist Governments of the Scandinavian countries and also of the Socialist International, which publicly stated its view at its recent Zurich session.

Similarly, the demonstration of solidarity with Israel at the Montevideo Conference and also on the part of leaders and organs of the Press in the U.S. and other countries did not pass unnoticed.

The Soviet Union could not indefinitely disregard the problem of Israel's security and territorial integrity, as well as the place occupied by Israel in world opinion, if it desired to play its part in the calming of spirits in the Middle East and not to raise new barriers between itself and other important factors on the international scene, Mr. Sharett asserted.

Notwithstanding all this, Israel not 1 with concern the surprising omission in the Soviet declaration of one crucial problem—that of the serious gap in armed strength between herself and Egypt and of the danger to peace and security arising from this imbalance.

The declaration admitted the danger of war but disregarded its origin. It called for the prevention of war but was silent on how this is to be achieved.

Root of Evil

Furthermore, implicit in the the declaration was a justification for the Egyptian-Czech arms deal, which was at the root of the evil Israel was now striving to overcome. It was doubtful whether the authors of the declaration have given the necessary attention to the contradiction between a justification for arming Egypt on one hand, and the statement that the Soviet Union has always opposed any action in the Middle East likely to bring about armed conflict.

The Soviet Government claimed in its statement that it had persistently sought measures for the reduction of international tension in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples of all countries including those of the Middle East. But the effect of the Czech arms deal with all its ramifications was in direct conflict with this professed aim.

As long as the wide gap in arms existed between Israel and Egypt the danger persisted and no verbal declarations could eliminate this peril and safeguard Israel's security.

The Government did not minimize the significance of important declarations and it was glad to note any improvement in their tenor. At the same time, it could not disregard expressions which must put Israel on her guard.

But when security was threatened Israel must first of all concern herself with its re-establishment. National security was primarily a matter of balance of armed strength and not of modifications in the tone of political declarations. In fact, even as worded, the Soviet declaration hardly offered any correction of the situation.

Consistent Warning

On the contrary, Mr. Sharett said, it conveyed hints of further dangers. Hence Israel's demand for defensive arms not only remained unaffected, but it was incumbent upon her to press it with even greater force. For there was a very real danger that the apparent change in the Soviet line coupled with the effect of the Secretary-General's mission might create false illusions and bring about utterly unwarranted stilling of conscience.

A very perilous situation would be created if the Soviet declaration were to serve as a pretext for witholding defensive arms from Israel on the ground that the declaration relaxed tensions and lessened the danger.

The call was being heard for a freezing of all armaments in the Middle East at their present level — thus crystallising the existing imbalance to the detriment of Israel. Israel would oppose this pernicious slogan with all her strength because it would seek to sanction and perpetuate her insecurity and aggravate the menace to the peace of the area.

The situation could be frozen only on a basis of equality, or at least relative equality of strength, but not if there persisted a dangerous imbalance.

Regarding Mr. Hammarskjold's mission, Mr. Sharett said he had nothing to add to what Prime Minister Ben-Gurion had said on Sunday. This mission was by no means an exercise in words. Its purpose was eminently practical. Mr. Hammarskjold's task was to alleviate tensions along the borders, to prevent hostile acts and to ensure the full and faithful implementation of the armistice agreements. He had already had some measure of success on which he was to be congratulated. This achievement, however, still had to stand the test of continuous implementation.

Calm Before Storm

But even if quiet prevailed along the borders, it might prove to be a calm before the storm as long as the gap in armed strength was not reduced and as long as the steep imbalance between the military capacities of those who aimed to defend themselves and of the potential aggressors prevailed.

It would be calamitous for world opinion to be led into grave deception; and far be it from governments in whose power it is to help — a matter not part, of course, of the Secretary-General's mandate — to repudiate their decisive responsibility.

Israel would faithfully cooperate with the Secretary-General in order to ensure the success of his mission, whether full or partial — and in this all depended on how far the other party responded — but there could be no let-up in her demand for arms. Nor could there be any justification for delay in the supply of such arms because of reliance on the Secretary-General's mission.

"Without security there can be no peace. Efforts towards peace — especially if limited in scope — must not result in neglect for the most urgent dictates of national security."

Cornerstone Laid For Language Academy

Jerusalem Post Staff

The unique role played by the Hebrew language in the revival of the culture of Israel, and the leadership to be assumed in this field by the Hebrew Language Academy in its new home in University City, were emphasized yesterday in Jerusalem at the laying of the cornerstone of the Academy building.

Mr. William Salzman, a philanthropist and Hebraist from New York, who donated IL350,000 which made construction possible, told the audience that he was proud and thankful that he could help in "this wonderful undertaking."

Mr. Zalman Aranne, Minister of Education, said that Hebrew's rich literature awaited its re-introduction into the living language. Professor Benyamin Mazar, President of the Hebrew University, said that the Academy must serve two functions: teaching the people of Israel to speak and write Hebrew in its full vitality and as a seat of philologic studies. Professor N. H. Tur-Sinai, President of the Academy, presided.

The ceremony was attended by Mayor Gershon Agron; Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive; Mr. Z. Shazar, of the Executive; Professor Benzion Dinur, former Minister of Education; and representatives of the Academy, the Hebrew University and the American Fund for Israel Institutions.

Earlier, Professor Tur-Sinai told a Press conference that the new structure, which would be finished in eight months, would greatly facilitate the work of the organization, which since its founding in 1953, has been cramped into three office rooms. He emphasized that the Academy will be completely independent and not part of the projected Centre for the Culture of Man as previously announced.

Construction is being undertaken by Rassco.

(See Visitors' Gallery—P. 2)

Jordan Censured For Mt. Zion Shooting

The Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, at its 249th emergency session yesterday, adopted resolutions condemning Jordan for shooting at and wounding a 15-year-old boy near Mount Zion on April 13 and calling upon Jordan to put an immediate end to such violations of the Armistice Agreement.

The boy, Yitzhak Rabinowitz, was walking up to Mount Zion with several of his friends when he was shot in the shoulder by a Jordan soldier on the Old City wall.

The Chairman of the Commission, Commander Terril, abstained on Israel resolutions which "expressed concern" over the incident, the third in the Jerusalem area within the past month and claiming that the incident is contrary to the Area Commanders' Agreement in force in Jerusalem.

$50,000 Donated For Religious Centre

The Supreme Religious Centre has received a donation of $50,000 from Mr. Maurice Pollack of Canada. The money is to be used for the Central Rabbinic Library Wing of the Centre, it was reported yesterday. Mr. Pollack announced his donation at a reception given recently at the home of Chief Rabbi Herzog for members of Committees abroad.

Cables in Brief

MARRIAGE. — Miss Autherine Lucy, 23-year-old Negro student expelled from the all "white" Alabama University after her admission set off violent demonstrations, was married in Dallas, Texas, on Sunday, to her college sweetheart, Rev. H. C. Foster, a student minister.

S. AFRICA. — An underground "Freedom Radio" made its second broadcast on Sunday night with a call to South Africans to oppose nationalism and advice on how to overthrow the Government.

CHURCHILL. — Sir Winston Churchill yesterday published the first of his four-volume "History of the English-Speaking Peoples." Entitled "The Birth of Britain."

FAMILICIDE. — A short-sighted 11-year-old boy, who the police of Mansfield, Connecticut, said admitted shooting his mother, father and older brother in revenge for a spanking, was yesterday ordered to be committed to a state hospital for a mental examination.

Stevenson Backs Arms to Israel

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — The Democratic Party leader, Mr. Adlai Stevenson last night accused President Eisenhower of "misleading" the American people by saying that there was room for cautious belief that the world situation was improving.

Mr. Stevenson stated in a television interview that he believed the international situation had deteriorated from the Western Mediterranean to South-East Asia. "Our posture at home has diminished. Our leadership is baffled and uncertain."

Mr. Stevenson said that the Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, had "misinformed" the American public about the world's situation several times.

If the West had escaped war in the Middle East, he stressed, "it is only narrowly and recently." He favoured supplying a limited amount of arms to Israel to restore the balance in that area.

Asked for his view of President Eisenhower's statement last night that it would be a mistake for the U.S. to support either side in the Israel-Arab dispute, Mr. Stevenson replied it was not a question of supporting either side. Israel had been created by the U.N. and members of the U.N. were under obligation to preserve her.

Seligsberg School's 'First'

A new trend in technical high schools was inaugurated in Jerusalem yesterday when six students of the Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School in Jerusalem were the first to receive matriculation certificates along with the School's regular leaving certificates.

The ceremony, at which 85 girls graduated, also celebrated the near completion of the new building in the compound which will make the Alice Seligsberg School the largest and most complete school of its kind in the country. The new structure, built on plots belonging to the Rothschild Hospital, as well as two new plots purchased from the Custodian of Enemy Property, is joined to the old buildings and extends the Hadassah Compound in the centre of Jerusalem straight through Rehov Harav Kook to Rehov Hahavatzelet.

Mrs. Florence Perlman, National Chairman of Hadassah's Vocational Education Committee, distributed the certificates. Greetings were given by Mrs. R. Shulman, National President of Hadassah, Mrs. M. Granott, Chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel, and representatives of the Ministries of Education and Labour.

Bibles and school pins were distributed by Mrs. S. Ofshan, Chairman of the School's Supervisory Committee. Dr. Unger spoke on behalf of the parents.

A tour of inspection and a floor-pouring ceremony was held at the new building. Mrs. Esther Reifenberg, chairman of the Hadassah Vocational Education services, opened this part of the proceedings and Mr. Shlomo Arazi, Chairman of the School's Building Committee, explained the plan of the building, which is to house the biology, chemistry and physics laboratories, workshops, kitchens and a library. Hadassah has allocated $500,000 for the new building.

In explaining its development, Mrs. Helen Kittner, Director of the School, emphasized the importance of giving future citizens a chance of filling professional positions in various branches of our home economy. Of the graduating class, 60 students received the regular school certificates, of whom six finished their matriculation as well, and 25 received a temporary Teachers Training Certificate, which will enable them to accept teaching posts in handicrafts, nutrition, fashion and sewing.

A luncheon in honour of Mrs. Shulman and Mrs. Perlman was also given by the School yesterday.

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PRODUCTS AND PROBLEMS IN INDUSTRY

THE industrial fair which opened in Haifa yesterday is an occasion to review not only the products of Israel industry, but also the problems it has to face. That great strides have been made in recent years in the field of manufacturing has been universally known and was displayed *ad oculos* at the Haifa show. Progress has been achieved both in the diversity of the goods produced, and in workmanship, which often recalls European standards and sometimes reaches into the top grades. Moreover, this has been accomplished with more or less stable prices and profits, and made possible by increased attention being paid to productivity of labour, training of workers and proper utilisation of material resources.

Valuable know-how has been acquired and disseminated, and the range of skills and of equipment available widened to an extent hardly imaginable several years ago, and thus the most important prerequisites created for accelerated growth in the future. The simultaneous completion of the Fertilizers & Chemicals development programme and of Frutarom's basic stage, and the impending commission of the bromine factory and another plant of the steel combine, already indicate the two-pronged line of advance which industry is likely to take in the next few years.

However, rapid expansion cannot by itself be taken as a sign of health, and as a matter of fact a creeping malaise is felt in our industry which cannot be fully accounted for by the present depressed state of the home market. One should rather go the other way round and say that this uneasiness would be much stronger but for the remnants of prosperity which are still padding out our way of life, and that it is futile to try to cure it by such means as credit expansion (which usually goes now to finance customers, and no longer for investment purposes), or the limitation of imports. It should be understood that it foreshadows a structural change which must necessarily follow the external growth.

This change could be summarized under three headings, if we may thus simplify the picture. First, a great deal of weeding-out of inefficient enterprises must take place, since they are only viable under special hothouse conditions, or because of cartel practices, and by enabling other producers to receive extra profits these others become less interested in improving their efficiency. While this need may be less apparent in the newer industries, such as chemicals, plastics or machinery, where plants have usually been established on a large scale and properly planned and equipped, this is not the case in many other branches, where family firms and old-fashioned methods prevail.

Considerable publicity has been given to these shortcomings in the baking industry, but it is by no means unique in this respect. One should never lose sight of the fact that the bulk of industrial growth in this country during the past ten years has occurred in small-sized enterprises, of which only a minority has a chance of surviving in the long run. Of course, this does not mean that the small fry should be wiped out to clear the way for the big fish, nor that lavish investments should be made in order to re-equip and reorganize industry (as proposed by the Baking Industry Inquiry Committee), but obviously some kind of policy should be evolved and the initiative taken in this field.

The second change which must take place in the near future is a radical concentration of interest on the export markets, simply because the production capacity of our industry — especially if properly utilized — has already outgrown the domestic market. There is no need to dwell upon this aspect, except for one point which is usually neglected, namely that this involves, besides price problems, the adoption of patterns and qualities preferred by customers abroad which often differ from those demanded locally.

The last problem, but not the least in importance, is the infusion of a dynamic spirit into industry, which is particularly difficult under conditions of heavy protection. That we have a relatively modern and competitive industry is due to the fact that it has largely been established or re-equipped in the post-war period. But industrial techniques develop and change so rapidly now that in ten years time our equipment and perhaps entire industries may become completely outdated if no care is taken to keep abreast of other countries in research and productivity, in ploughing back profits, and in replacing obsolete machinery and outmoded plants with modern ones.

Economic News from Abroad

France Fears Inflation

● After several years of monetary stability, fears of inflation are again reappearing in France. Last year, wages and incomes advanced by about 10 per cent, while production increased by scarcely 7 per cent. This year, agricultural crops have been affected by the prolonged winter frost, while money incomes are being boosted by the considerable extra military expenditure in Algeria and by the government proposal to raise old-age pensions (to approximately $600 a year for a single person). Attempts to raise additional revenue for this expenditure by introducing new taxes have failed hitherto, and new wage demands are likely to be presented shortly by the trade unions in view of the rising Cost of Living Index, though the Government will try to delay its rise by various administrative measures at least during the summer months. As several key industries, like steel and machine tools, are already working at capacity, shortages and bottle-necks may suddenly appear. Nevertheless, a credit squeeze is considered to be inapplicable in France, because it would cut down investments which are vital for economic expansion and modernization.

American Personal Income

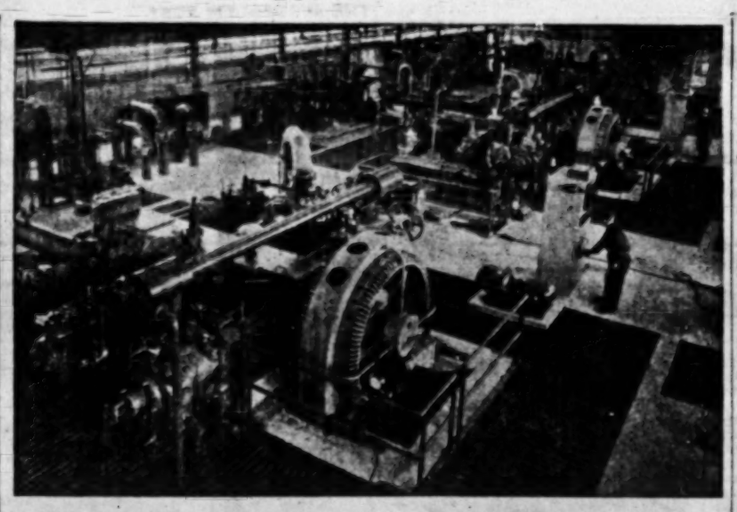
● In spite of the recent slowing down of the U.S. boom, costs, and perhaps prices, are expected to continue their upward trend, mainly because of the rising level of wages. On March 1, the statutory minimum wage for workers in interstate industries increased from $0.75 to $1.00 per hour and the 2.1m. workers affected by this have received an additional $560m. a year. At least another 2.75m. workers will receive automatic wage increases under existing contracts during 1956, such as the automobile workers' "productivity adjustments." As a matter of fact, American business is now firmly wedded to a high-income market, and the continuing income expansion was the tacit assumption in the phenomenal increase of consumer credit last year, with the amount outstanding jumping up $5.5 billion (20 per cent) in 1955 to over 10 per cent of total personal income after taxes (compared with 7.3 per cent in 1940). Banks' business loans also showed a spectacular increase last year by $4.7 b. or 22 per cent, despite misgivings about the customers' tendency "to spend tomorrow's income today." The rise in American incomes is illustrated by the fact that the number of families with after-tax income of $4,000 and more (in constant dollars) has increased 85 per cent since 1941 (against a rise of 25 per cent in the total number of families) and over half of all U.S. families are now in the $4,000 to $10,000 bracket.

Financing India's Development

● India will need foreign capital aid to the tune of some £120m. a year in order to carry through her new five-year plan, according to recently published estimates. Total government outlay under the plan is to amount to £3,600m., of which £750m. will be used on current development expenditure while the rest will be new investments. The Government intends to find half of the amounts needed from revenue surpluses, including additional taxation, and from public loans. Another quarter will come from deficit financing. Taking into account £600m. of expected foreign aid, there is still a gap of £300m. left. Private investment under the plan is estimated to amount to £1,725m., i.e., 38 per cent of the total, compared with the 50:50 ratio during the first five-year plan.

Dollar Worries in Egypt and Syria

● The economic position of both Syria and Egypt has considerably deteriorated over the past year and some drastic measures to stop this trend are expected shortly in both countries. Syria's foreign exchange holdings dropped by a third during the first three quarters of 1955 and the downward movement went on in the following months at a pace that threatens to exhaust the remaining reserves within a year. Egypt's trade figures for 1955 showed a visible foreign currency gap of £E-43m., double the 1954 figure, with a resulting drop in the gold and dollar reserves. Recently, imports of cars, refrigerators etc., into Egypt have been temporarily suspended, and in future import licences are to be fixed according to the export proceeds.



The Machine Room of Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. anhydrous ammonia plant in the Haifa Bayside area, which was officially opened yesterday afternoon. (See story on Page 3)

Amidar Doubling Activity

By Our Economic Editor

IN spite of the prevailing tendency to reduce investments in residential building and the smaller amounts allocated to it in this year's Development Budget, the Amidar company is planning to double its activities, it is reliably learnt. Approximately IL10m. is to be spent on new construction in the twelve months ending next March, compared with less than IL6m. spent in 1955/56. Of this about IL3m. (470 housing units) will be projects originally included in last year's programme, but the rest will be new schemes, totalling 1,750 units. Over one half of this (IL3.3m. and 820 units) will be Amidar's participation in the Government's "saving for housing" scheme, while the rest will mainly consist of housing projects for *ma'barot* dwellers and new immigrants. Some 90 flats (IL0.8m.) will also be erected for foreign experts, chiefly from English speaking countries. The completion of this programme will make possible the liquidation of several of the remaining *ma'barot* and the transfer of their inhabitants to permanent settlements, though not as speedily as planned a year ago.

Approximately one half of the IL30m. needed for this year's construction programme will be made available by the Government and the Jewish Agency in the form of long-term loans. One third will have to be invested in cash by the eventual house-owners (the actual share being over 40 per cent in the "saving" scheme, but scarcely 20 per cent for new immigrants), while the rest will be provided by Amidar from its own means. To this end some IL2.5m. will be raised by the company, partly by intensified collection of rent arrears and increased sales of property administered by it, and partly from long- and medium-term credits.

Employment Affects Sales

The company plans to sell 4,500-5,000 dwelling units this year, compared with 3,754 sold in 1955/56, and to reach a record sales income of IL7m. However, only IL3m. would be forthcoming in cash, as two thirds of the price is payable on a long-term instalment basis (the bulk of this sum is earmarked for other expenditure). Past experience has shown, however, that the sales campaign is very dependent upon the general level of employment and earnings and a setback in this respect would certainly make it difficult for Amidar to reach the goal it has set itself.

Though the number of dwelling units sold is far in excess of those put up, the total number of units under Amidar's administration increased during the last year from 76,000 to 85,500 and is likely to top 90,000 by the end of 1956, as a result of new assets being currently transferred to it by the Government, the Jewish Agency, etc.

On the other hand, the company is eager to let the occupants become owners in order to prevent the rapid deterioration of houses, because proper upkeep of the administered assets requires very big sums as long as occupants are not careful tenants. The situation is particularly acute in quarters consisting of temporary houses and wooden huts, but everywhere the standard of upkeep improves considerably the moment occupants invest some money in their dwellings and know they are their property. Altogether, over 11,000 dwelling units have so far been sold by Amidar to the tenants at an average price of about IL3,400, though it continues to administer the assets as long as the sale-price has not been paid up.

Amidar's rent collections now top IL3.6m. a year, scarcely 20 per cent above the level of 1954, in spite of the substantial expansion of administered assets and the rise of the rent ceiling that has taken place meanwhile. Both collection and upkeep expenses have, however, increased, and recently municipal rates have gone up considerably in most localities. Last year all property rates and taxes paid by Amidar amounted to IL0.58m. (compared with IL0.28m. paid in 1954/55), while IL1m. will have to be paid in the current year.

Regular upkeep expenditure amounts to some IL0.45m. and in addition about IL0.65m. will be spent on improvement, sewage schemes, roads etc., chiefly together with local municipalities. As a matter of fact, in several cities where abandoned property or new immigrants housing make up a substantial part of total ratable assets, Amidar's payments take the pride of place in the revenue of local municipalities.

Credits, Wages and Taxes

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE Cost-of-Living Index rose by five points in the past month and this is one of several signs that the spiral of inflation is being given a new twist. Taxes are being raised by degrees and decrees. The first are those on tobacco, beer and cooking-gas. Others will follow. The negotiations between the trade unions and the Manufacturers Association drag on and there is little prospect so far of avoiding wage increases. This in turn will give another fillip to price jumps and the threat of inflation, which has been fought until now with a certain measure of success, again appears on the horizon.

On the agricultural front, long standing ills are breaking into the open. At the agricultural conference it was revealed that in certain *kibbutzim* five hours of a member's work-day go to cover the costs of interest due for short-term loans. For years now, long-range investments have been made with short-term loans at "black" interest rates, ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. No farm in the world can earn such high interest. The farmers, however, maintain that they have to expand production and to carry on mechanization at literally any price. Mechanization has been made necessary everywhere by the chronic lack of farm hands, which is now temporarily alleviated in frontier settlements by volunteer workers from the towns. In the long run, however, equilibrium must be achieved between investments, manpower and the rate of interest that can be reasonably expected from farming.

Danger of Export Front

The most serious danger of all looms on the export front, where things have not even picked up during the past few months, when citrus exports have been swelling our export rate. In short, we have reached a point where our economic policy must be reconsidered.

It is not easy to state the policy of the government today. There are a few agreed goals for which we are working, or should be working: the raising of production, higher exports, and the shifting of earners into "productive" branches. But if we want to know to what extent government activities and initiative from other quarters are working to this end, we are confronted with a number of questions. One of the few positive results of the endeavours of recent years is higher production. But it has neither resulted in higher exports and an improved balance of payments nor in the increase in the productively employed part of the population. What is more, the activities of the Government appear to be based more on a flair for improvisation than on a carefully thought out plan.

One of the proofs of this assumption is the lack of a consistent budgetary policy, as demonstrated in the new defence tax and in the probability that even this additional IL80m. will not be the end of "supplementary budgets" for the current fiscal year. Another is the way credits are handled. It is true that the tight money policy has succeeded in slowing down inflation. But if another result is the mounting indebtedness of the agricultural community, which makes the calculation of agricultural produce a farce, then surely the time has come to find means for a consolidation of the endangered *kibbutzim* and for increased precautions regarding new investments in the settlements.

If a new twist in the inflationary spiral is in the offing, whether by wage increases or by new taxes, or both, it is very important *how* the Government chooses to meet this new threat. It can be done either by subsidies or by increased imports. Both measures would help to stabilize prices and keep down the Index; one by putting an additional burden on the public purse, and the other by consuming money which should serve for development and for the creation of a broad economic foundation.

Many weighty arguments can be advanced against subsidies. They help to blind the public, producers and consumers alike, against the stark fact that production costs are too high. They spoil both consumers and producers and keep them dependent on help from the authorities. But subsidies must at least be paid for out of the income within the country, and thus be paid for by us. But if we use imports in order to make up for higher costs or insufficient production, we use up the only means which we possess of making ourselves independent.

Reparations have been coming in at a faster rate than expected, and soon we shall have imported half the amount due to us. Not all of the goods are being consumed. Capital goods serve development, and part of the consumer goods is being stockpiled. However, the end of this source is drawing appreciably nearer.

We have hitherto been content to muddle through, heaping budget on emergency budget, giving subsidies here and there when the precarious price-equilibrium threatened to collapse, looking on while capital which could serve productive purposes has flowed into channels where it brought double and triple the official interest rate. During the past few months the security position has added to the improvisation trend and has prevented a cool appraisal of our economic position. At the very moment when the Minister of Finance has introduced his defence tax the clouds on the political horizon look somewhat less threatening. We certainly need a breather to look after the breaches in the economic front.

Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv Recovers; Turnovers Increase

AN almost all-round recovery featured the week on the Tel Aviv stock exchange. Turnovers increased and the demand could only be satisfied at slightly higher levels.

Among the recent improvements were Bank Leumi shares, which rose also in London to approx. 6/9, Palestine Electric Second Prefs., I.L.D.C., Palestine Potash Ordinary and Preference, Palestine Electric 6½% bonds linked with the cost of living index, Ata, Kurdaneh, Moller, Nesher Cement, Palestine Cold Storage, and a number of others.

Outside the Stock Exchange business in the Israel Oil Prospectors shares was steady, prices advancing to about IL18.- for the shares with the loan quoted at 140%. Lively transactions were registered in Jordan Exploration shares. The issue of the 200,000 new shares at IL2.- each (after all shareholders received two additional shares for every old share held) proved a great success and the registration list was closed quickly, the issue having been heavily over-subscribed. Recent dealings were at IL2.200-2.250. Also in New York a sharp revival in Israel oil shares was evidenced, with Israel American Oil, Pan American Oil and Israel Mediterranean Oil having been quoted as "most active stocks" on the American Stock Exchange, in some instances turnover touched close to 60,000 shares per day in one security. Recent prices in these shares were: Israel-American Oil—$4-7/8, Pan Israel—$2.- and Israel Mediterranean $1-3/4.

New York Better on Tax Relief Expectation

THE downward trend on Wall Street appears to have been revised in recent days. Re-investment demands were attributed to renewed hopes of tax relief on account of the $2,000m. Federal surplus. The Dow Jones Average for 30 Industrials was 507.20, after a lower level, in comparison with 509.15 last week.

London Equities Buoyant

THE budget speech and particularly its savings incentive created a favourable impression on the stock market, causing a widespread upward movement. The removal of uncertainties released a good deal of investment buying held up by the budget expectation. Reuter's U.K. Industrial Index was 228.5 in comparison with 214.7 last week.

Commodities

FIVE million bales of U.S. cotton surplus will be sold at competitive bids as from August 1, it was learnt.

From Alexandria comes news that the final estimate of cotton production for this year is 7.25 million kantars against December's estimate of 8.3m.

In London, copper for immediate delivery fell in one day by £12.10.- a ton, to its lowest price in six months of £361.-. Also other base metal prices moved lower, including lead, zinc and tin.

Gold

IN Paris gold markets were quiet and neglected. One kilobar was Ffrs.460,000.-, Ffrs. 1,000.- less than last week and the Napoleon was Ffrs.-3120.- against Ffrs.3130.- last week.

In London the official gold price was down to 249/6½/4d. per fine ounce, reflecting the firmer tendency of the £.

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Egypt Accumulates Cotton Surplus

EGYPT'S cotton output in the season which concluded at the end of last year was 7.25m. kantars, which means 0.3m. kantars less than in the 1954 season, an official statement revealed this week. Exports in the period August-April reached a total of 4.76m. kantars while local consumption amounted to 1.2m. kantars. Thus the remaining quantities of cotton exceeded 3.56m. kantars, compared with 2.1m. at the end of last August.

ISRAEL INVESTING MORE

SOME IL200m. has been invested in national enterprises, producing an annual income of IL80m., Mr. M. Bentov, Minister of Development, told a study circle of the Israel Productivity Institute recently. Another IL300m. in investments were needed in the next few years, and it was hoped that the annual income from State investments would reach IL200m.

We should not be frightened by rising wages, as they did not harm the economy but in the end increased purchasing power, making for a larger market and a subsequent drive for higher production, the Minister said.

Declaring that the resources of the Negev were the basis of the country's economy, he said that the Dead Sea Potash Works could eventually produce over 500,000 tons of potash ($25m.) a year. *(Itim)*

Tel Aviv Stock Market

APRIL 23, 1956

Pop. Loans	
1949/49 (IL10)	97½
3½% Trust Dollar 3/77)	69½
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	65½
3½% War Loan 54/59	97½
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	96½
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	88½
4% Reg. Israel Currency "B"	97½
Pal. Beaver Bds. Ser. 5	102
Bk. Leumi ord.sh. d)	13½
A.P.E. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	108½
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	93½
Eliera's Inv. ord.	150
P.E.C.Inv.ord. "B" h.d.	100
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord.sh.	73
Bizur 4% debs.56/65	97½
Bir 4% Debs.(bearer)	93½
9% pref. sh.	98½
Paas 6% debs.49/64 reg.	78½
"Iyra" 9% debs.	93½
I.L.D.C. ord.sh.reg.	107
5% debs.	94½
Afr. Pal. Inv.ord.sh.	70½
Rassco 6% pref.ord.sh.d)	68½
Pal. Potash 6%pref.sh.	99½
"A" ord. shares	95
Pal.Wine pref.sh.(Lita)a)	270
6½%P.E.C.Debs.57/64	104*
	105 **
Mahavot pref.sh.	72½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	113½
6-8%con.debs.	94½
"Kurdaneh"ord."B"	119½
7%cop.debs.59/68	93½
Moller-Dee ord.sh.reg. y)	820
Pal.-Brewery 8%con.sh.	79½
Assis Bejerano"B"sh.	134½
"Teva" ord. sh. d)	108
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	105
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	123
ord.sh.reg.(full div.)	213
Pal. Constr. Tr. 6% debs	97

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex right; *) in % of IL1,800; y) in Prutot;) 15.6./15.12; * Dollar ** Index.

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2. MOTORISTS FROM THE NORTH AND EAST Enter the city via Nazareth Road and continue along Haifa Golani and Ha'atzmaut Roads to Plumer Square (Railway Station) and then along Rehov Habankim and Sderot Hameginim to the Exhibition Grounds.
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